

# ORT

To wring the widow from her custom'd right,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?  
Sad widows, by thee rified, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain.  
The sea with spoils his angry bullets throw,  
Widows and orphans making as they go.  
Pity, with a parent's mind,  
This helpless orphan whom thou leav'st behind.  
ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.  
This king left orphan both of father and mother, found  
his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the  
noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name  
of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
ORPHANAGE. *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State  
of an orphan.  
ORPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]  
True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, sometimes  
found in masses of two or three inches diameter, and one  
inch in thickness; but it is oftener met with in smaller con-  
geries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in dia-  
meter, lodged in zarnich. See *ZARNICH*. It is of a fine  
and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a  
bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not  
hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking: some  
have declared *orpiment* to be only mulcovy talk, stained by acci-  
dent. But talk is always clastick, but *orpiment* not so; talk  
also remains unaltered in the strongest fire, whereas *orpiment*  
melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has  
been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of  
gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl.  
It is frequent in the East-Indies and the Turkish dominions,  
the finest coming from Smyrna. We have it also in Ger-  
many and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with  
this drug, which they called *arsenicon*; and though they  
were utterly unacquainted with the poisonous substance called  
*arsenick*, yet *orpiment* has been by some very unjustly deemed  
a poison; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which  
the ancients prescribed internally. The painters are very  
fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture  
of *orpiment*, such as they use to brass in the yellow alchemy; it  
will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*  
ORPHANOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανὸς* and *τροφή*.] An hospital  
for orphans.  
ORPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root, *anacampteros*,  
*Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. It hath a rose shaped  
flower, consisting of several leaves placed orbicularly; out of  
whose many-leaved empalement rises the pointal, which after-  
ward becomes a three-cornered fruit, consisting of one cell,  
which is filled with roundish seeds: the leaves are placed alter-  
nately on the branches. It is a low plant, whose branches trail  
on the ground; the leaves are small and roundish, of a glau-  
cous colour, and of a pretty thick consistence. The flowers  
are small, and of a whitish green colour. *Miller.*  
Cool violets and *orpine* growing still,  
Embathe balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*  
ORRERY. *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated  
movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.  
It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at  
Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery:  
by one or other of this family almost every art has been en-  
couraged or improved.  
ORRIS. *n. f.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.  
It hath no leaves to the flower, but consists of many fla-  
mina arising from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal  
becomes the seed, which is flat and orbicular, and inclosed  
in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, in  
which are included two sorts of seeds. *Miller.*  
The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots  
that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness  
with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf;  
neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*  
ORRIS. *n. f.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.  
ORTS. *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived  
by Skinner from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing;  
by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment.  
In Anglo Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some  
provinces *odds* and *ends*; for *ords* and *ends* signify remnants,  
scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came  
*ort*.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.  
He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;  
A barren-spirted fellow, one that feeds  
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*  
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,  
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques  
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakspeare.*  
Much good do't you then;  
Brave pluff and velvet men,  
Can feed on *orts* and safe in your stage-clothes;  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The flagers, and the stage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnson.*

# OSC

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοξία*; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound  
in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.  
Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion  
professed by the church of England; which is as found and  
*orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in  
the world. *Bacon.*  
Eternal bliss is not immediately superstructed on the most  
*orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, if ye know these  
things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first  
superstructed on the knowing or believing, before any hap-  
piness can be built on it. *Hammund.*  
ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of  
opinion.  
The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the  
thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as  
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour  
of our religion. *Bacon.*  
ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.]  
Soundness in opinion and doctrine.  
I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian  
religion, since Providence intended there should be mysteries,  
it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to  
go about it. *Swift.*  
ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*.] The art  
of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest  
or straightest distance between any two points on the sur-  
face of the globe. *Harris.*  
ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρομή*.] *orthodromie*, Fr.]  
Sailing in a straight course.  
ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.  
The square will make you ready for all manner of com-  
partments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round build-  
ings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Peach.*  
ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogoniel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectan-  
gular.  
ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφία*.] One who spells  
according to the rules of grammar.  
He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a  
soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just  
so many strange dishes. *Shakspeare.*  
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. f.* [from *orthography*.]  
1. Rightly spelled.  
2. Relating to the spelling.  
I received from him the following letter, which, after  
having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall  
make a present of to the public. *Addison's Spectator.*  
3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.  
In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true de-  
lineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what  
belongs to it. *Mortimer's Essay.*  
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]  
1. According to the rules of spelling.  
2. According to the elevation.  
ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφία*.] *orthographie*, Fr.]  
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be  
spelled.  
This would render languages much more easy to be learned,  
as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writ-  
ing them, which now as they stand we find to be trouble-  
some, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of  
*orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*  
2. The art or practice of spelling.  
In London they clip their words after one manner about  
the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs;  
all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *ortho-*  
*graphy*. *Swift.*  
3. The elevation of a building delineated.  
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot,  
and the explanation thereof with a scale of feet and inches.  
*Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
ORTHOPOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόποινα*; *orthopoeia*, Fr.] A disorder  
of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in  
an upright posture.  
His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopoeia*; the  
cause a translocation of tartarous humours from his joints to  
his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising  
of any planet or star.  
ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very de-  
licious.  
Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*  
ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvale*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Dict.*  
ORVETAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a moun-  
tebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison;  
a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison.  
*Bayley.*  
OSCHEOCELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεοcele* and *κύστις*.] A kind of hernia when  
the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*  
OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillatio*, Latin.] The act of moving  
backward and forward like a pendulum.  
OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillatus*, Lat.] Moving backwards and  
forwards like a pendulum. *The*

# OST

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing  
their vibrations, or oscillatory motions. *Arbuthnot.*  
OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]  
1. The act of yawning.  
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.  
If persons of so circumspect a piety, have been thus over-  
taken, what security can there be for our wretchedness?  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who,  
to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers  
in cyphers. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 470.  
OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]  
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.  
2. Sleepy; sluggish.  
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they  
will now lend none back again for more active duty.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscitis*, Lat.] The act of yawning.  
I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my trea-  
tise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 63.  
OSTER. *n. f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, grow-  
ing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-  
work.  
The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*  
Ere the sun advance his burning eye,  
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours.  
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakspeare.*  
Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,  
Nor all the winter long thy hay rack shut. *Mary's Virg.*  
Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,  
In basket-works, which painted breakers commend. *Dryden.*  
Along the marshes spread,  
We made the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Po. Odyss.*  
OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine.  
It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*  
OSPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *osifraga*, Latin.] The sea-  
eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the  
air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie  
still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hammer.*  
I think he'll be to Rome  
As is the *ospray* to the fish who takes it,  
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the osifrage,  
and the *ospray*. *Numbers xi. 13.*  
OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising  
on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it  
grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones  
together. *Farrier's Dict.*  
OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.  
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose  
right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum;  
and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw  
one of these *ossicles*, fix to the tympanum, be lost or abated,  
the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from  
coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*  
OSSIFIC. *adj.* [*osse* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of  
making bones, or changing carnosous or membranous to  
bony substance.  
If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may  
by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the  
bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its ossific faculty, to thrust  
out a callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wifeman.*  
OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carnosous,  
membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.  
*Ossifications* or indurations of the artery, appear so con-  
stantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to  
judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*  
OSSIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*osifraga*, Lat. *osifrage*, Fr.] A kind of eagle,  
whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *osif-*  
*raga* or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones  
of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to  
dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the  
bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins called  
it *avis bustaria*. *Calmet.*  
Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle and the  
*osifrage*, and the *ospray*. *Numb. xi. 13.*  
TO OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.  
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of  
the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
OSSIVOROUS. *adj.* [*osivorus* and *vorus*.] Devouring bones.  
The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike an-  
swerable to the body or stomach; as in the fox, which feeds  
on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing;  
and next in a dog and other *osivorous* quadrupeds, it is very  
large. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place  
where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*  
OST. *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Dict.*  
OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*ostensis*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; be-  
tokening.

# OST

OSTENT. *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]  
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.  
Use all th' observance of civility,  
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,  
To please his grandam. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*  
2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakspeare*.  
Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts  
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love  
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakspeare.*  
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.  
Latinas, frighted with this dire *ostent*,  
For counsel to his father Faunus went;  
And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy,  
Which near Alburnia's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*  
OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*ostentatio*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.]  
1. Outward show; appearance.  
If these shows be not outward, which of you  
But is four Volcians? —  
—March on my fellows;  
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall  
Divide in all with us. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
You are come  
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented  
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shakspeare.*  
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual  
sense.  
If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain  
*ostentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established  
name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those  
about him. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.  
He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes  
inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence  
of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks  
this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms  
before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*  
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.  
The king would have me present the princess with some  
delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework.  
*Shakspeare's Love's Lab. Lost.*  
OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*ostentus*, Latin.] Boastful; vain;  
fond of show; fond to expose to view.  
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good  
you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore  
I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience,  
which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best. *Dryden.*  
They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be  
ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*. *Broomer on the Odyss.*  
OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boast-  
fully.  
OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boast-  
fulness.  
OSTENTATOUR. *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostente*, Lat.] A boaster;  
a vain setter to show.  
OSTEOCOLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *ostecolla*, Fr.] *Osteocolla*  
is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bring-  
ing on a callus in fractured bones; but the present practice  
with us takes no notice of it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
*Osteocolla* is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy  
or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrustured upon  
sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*  
OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπω*; *ostecope*, Fr.] Pains in  
the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that en-  
compass them. *Dict.*  
OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A descrip-  
tion of the bones.  
Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection  
of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid  
by that practice. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 62.  
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a ri-  
ver disembogues itself.  
It is generally received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*,  
that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.  
OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hofszteller*, French.] The man who takes care  
of horses at an inn.  
The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to par-  
take. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*  
OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hofslerie*, French.] The place belonging to  
the *ostler*.  
OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of  
passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condem-  
nation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw  
into a vessel. Banishment; publick censure.  
Virtue in courtiers hearts  
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;  
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,  
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*  
Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when  
they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep  
them within bounds. *Bacon's Essays*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9.  
Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce  
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleveland.*  
This